

From the Boston Courier, April 18.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

A few years ago we were accustomed, on all festive occasions, to celebrate the intellectual glories of the present age. We have not wholly abandoned the practice now. We listen with complacency to the statements annually made by village, town, and city authorities as to the rapid progress of education in our Commonwealth. We look back with contempt and pity to the superstitions and delusions under which our less enlightened ancestors labored. Mr. Upham's admirable book on the witchcraft impostures tells us with astonishment; and we congratulate ourselves in our overweening self-estimation, that we live in a later and a better age. In the midst of this self-justification, there springs up in rapid growth a new delusion, spreading far and wide, carrying the most hideous evils in its train, more extraordinary than ever before appeared in the world's history. It may seem a strong assertion to make. We make it, however, because we say it deliberately, that the present state of things in Massachusetts would have been scoffed at as a libel of the common sense of the Old Bay State. Twenty years hence, if any one may and every night in hundreds of circles, he will scarcely be believed. The prevalence of the belief in the claims of the so-called spiritualism, and the superstitions and delusions of its rites, are certainly among the most extraordinary phenomena of the age. The difficulty attending this new species of superstition lies not in explaining what is actually done by the mystagogues, and witnessed and testified to by the neophytes, but it is in comprehending and explaining how so many people can be brought under so easily to a delusion.

We assert it as a fact that the "Fox girls," as they are called, and rightly named they are, who began the imposture, have been many times detected—twice within our own knowledge—in the trick, by which they nevertheless continue to cheat so many willing victims. The same is true of many others. The female mediums, who so long astonished the wonder-seekers of Boston, and who made so profitable a business for a short time by cheating the credulity and gentry of London, have been again and again exposed. Mr. Home, the greatest wonder-worker of all, who is said to have lately puzzled the Emperor of the French by a style of legendism superior to his own, could not be induced to exhibit his performances where it was understood that "a professor in the Scientific School" intended to pierce the spiritual world with a dissecting knife, which was known to wield with unerring precision.

We assert it as an indisputable fact, that wherever precautions have been taken, which exclude the possibility of fraud or deception, the pretended phenomena of spiritualism have not taken place. Even the most common and easily-produced result, such as the moving of a table, has not been observed in all cases where the phenomena have occurred, the conditions and arrangements have been made by the medium or exhibitor, which were favorable to fraud. Rooms have been darkened, tables covered with table-cloths, and the spectators not allowed to look under them. Persons showing a disposition to scrutinize have been denounced as unbelievers, and politely requested to leave the circle, for the alleged reason that the spirits required their absence as a condition precedent to the performances. These facts taken into all who are in the habit of frequenting the spiritualist circles. The mystagogues of the new sect have great advantages allowed them over the jugglers. Quinlan of Paris, and Signor Bliz, two of the most ingenious and entertaining of their class, do not think of using such privileges. The works they perform are performed under great difficulties, and how much superior are they to the best of the performances exhibited by the mediums of whatever sort!

We lay down our proposition, which no one who has looked into the matter impartially will be able or willing to controvert. We affirm that all the mediums who pretend to carry on what may be designated as the active operations of the craft—such as rapping under tables, tipping tables, dancing pianos with stout men sitting on them, throwing furniture about darkened rooms, touching ladies' shoulders with spiritual hands which shoot out of a blazing stream of light, calling up the ghosts of departed friends and making them answer questions—we say that the mediums who pretend to exhibit these results, and who claim that they are brought about by spiritual agencies, are impostors, and ought to be sternly dealt with as such. We readily admit the honesty of many who believe they have moved tables without the application of an adequate physical force. We have seen it done too often to doubt it; but we never saw it done without seeing precisely where the mechanical force necessary to produce the result was actually applied. Some of the writing mediums' doubtless honestly believe that the pen or pencil held in their hands is guided by an unseen spirit to write words and sentences, unknown to them until they read them after they are written. The fact doubtless may be so. We mean, that when the writing is finished the person holding the pen may not be aware of what he has written. But the true explanation is, not that the spirits have written, but that the writer has forgotten what he has just done; that is, the separate volitions of his own mind, which alone guided the pen in forming the letters and the words, have left no trace behind in the memory. This is an intellectual phenomenon which takes place whenever a performer on the piano passes his fingers rapidly over the keys.

He has not, a moment afterwards, the slightest recollection of the several volitions by which each note was most certainly produced, and yet it is a fact which excites no wonder. A slight knowledge of metaphysics, and a little practice in applying principles universally acknowledged in one set of cases to another set of analogous cases, would save many honest people from deluding others and themselves.

There is no doubt the pathology is wide-spread, and that it works devastating effects. It is unwholesome to the intellect and crowding the mad-house with lunatics. It is breaking up religious societies, and substituting in their places "spiritual circles." Instead of ministers of the Gospel, we have men and women, called false mediums, holding forth to crowded audiences, in crazy rhapsodies, believed to come from disembodied spirits or from divine inspiration. In the place of the old-fashioned fortune-tellers we have consulting mediums, occupying rooms on the corners of towns and cities, which are the daily resort of thousands of believers. We have travelling mediums, like travelling lecturers, who arrange and publish beforehand their journey, so that believers from all the country round may know when and where to find them. We have men, who profess to procure answers from any inhabitant of the spiritual world to whom we may choose to address the letter, provided always we have the letter with us for a day or two; and their place of business—the post office of the spiritual world—has no such custom as the post offices of this wicked mundane sphere.

Our friends in Algeria.—We find in a recent number of the Paris *Monde*, the official organ of the French government, the report of the jury charged to award the prize of 20,000 francs, given by the Emperor annually, for a period of five years from 1853, as an encouragement to the cultivation of cotton in Algeria.

"Already," says the report, "the planters of Algeria have obtained two important points towards competition with the United States—quality and equal yield, according to the quantity of ground planted. There remains a third point to be attained, and that is the extent of production, which can only be accomplished when the number of hands employed can be sufficiently increased." The report suggests that the government would do well to give special encouragement to works tending to facilitate irrigation.

Life of Dr. Kane.—The life of this adventurous and heroic explorer is a work which the public will desire to be supplied, and we are glad, therefore, to learn that the work is in preparation from the papers and materials furnished by his family and friends. Mr. George Stephenson, who was a member of the Kane Arctic Expedition, is now in Baltimore for the purpose of procuring subscribers to the work.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 24, 1857.

A partial hearing was had yesterday before Judge Davies, of the supreme court, on the hearing to make perpetual the injunction granted to stay all action on the part of the new commission for the police. Immediately on the passage of the new police law, Mr. Wood, with the tact and energy that always distinguish all he does, took measures to test the legality and constitutionality of the new police bill. He commenced a suit against the new commission; gave his personal bond for \$50,000 to meet all the consequences of his action; swore that he was worth \$100,000 above all his debts and liabilities, and was accepted by Judge Davies as a good and sufficient bond. He declined to see the new commission or in any way to recognize them. He called his captains together; told them he intended to resist the new law to the court of the last resort, and gave them all their choice to stay by him or leave and take a place and a commission under the new order of things. To a man they resolved to stand by the mayor. A full court-room attended the interest the people felt in the question now going on. Judge Edmunds, Charles O'Connor and others are counsel for the mayor, and D. D. Field, Mr. Everett, and others appear for the new commission.

It is no small tribute to the element of obedience to law in our midst that the mere order of a single judge at chambers, on an *ex parte* hearing, can stay all proceedings on a law of the legislature of the State, and procure instantaneous submission to the order till the proper tribunal can settle the constitutionality of an act of the legislature. The end may be reached in a month; it may not till the democratic legislature repeal the obnoxious laws.

The citizens of New York are celebrated for their military spirit. We have a volunteer militia that cannot be exceeded in any city in the world. The time, the drill, and the expense of supporting the military are borne modestly and cheerfully by those who have the arms of the soldier. We have regiments that command the admiration of the people of our city—such is the 7th regiment, or the "National Guard." It is guarded with great care. No man enters it except through a severe ordeal. The drill and discipline are severe, and the corps is one of the finest I ever saw. Then we have a fine-looking regiment called the "French Regiment." It is composed of Frenchmen. The uniform is that of the French army, and their parade is not only made one of great interest by their numbers and fine soldierly bearing, but also from the presence of the "daughter of the regiment," a fine lass of about sixteen summers, and robed in the military garb of a French peasant girl, who in her semi-military dress, with a high straw hat covered with the tri-colored ribbons, her tri-colored dress, her cautions strung across her shoulder, and her rosy cheeks, attracts attention and universal admiration. The "Irish Brigade," so-called, is a fine-spirited regiment, with the green uniform so popular with the people who come from the "Gem of the Sea." The Hussars are composed mostly of our German citizens, and when they come out about 1,000 strong, with the showy trappings from the horse and glittering uniform of the men, similar to that worn in the Austrian army, this body make a grand show.

In addition to the regular volunteer corps, we have thousands who bear arms simply for the fun of the thing. In all the large establishments where thirty or more men are employed, it is customary to organize a company for target-shooting. Those companies take the name of the gentlemen in whose employ they are, or else select the names of favorite men. Yesterday this immense force—about 8,000 strong—assembled for a joint parade and review. The day was fine, the crowd great, the display imposing. The mayor reviewed the military, and the festivities closed with great satisfaction to all parties.

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, (Saturday evening).

April 25, 1857.

Arrivals.—The schooner Caroline, Capt. Latham, arrived this morning from Piscataway, with grain for D. & S. Blacklock, and tobacco for shipment to Baltimore. Her captain reports the Potomac fisheries still in a great measure inactive, on account of the scarcity of fish. It is hoped by fishermen that the close of the season will be as much later than usual as the commencement has been. The schooner Ringdove, Capt. Palmer, sails to-day for Philadelphia, with iron, rags, and paper clippings from Shinn & Son to Thomas Webster, Jr.

The prices of fish to-day have been—shad, \$10 to \$11; herring, \$8 50. No transactions have taken place at the Corn Exchange to-day. Yesterday afternoon there were a few sales of flour at \$6 12 to \$6 15; red wheat, \$1 35 to \$1 43. The city market this morning was well supplied with meats and vegetables. The prices ranged about as follows: Beef steak, 12 to 15 cents; pork steak, 14 cents; mutton, 12 to 14 cents; ham, 15 to 16 cents; shoulders, 12 to 14 cents; dried beef, 16 to 18 cents; butter, 25 to 35 cents; eggs, 12 to 18 cents; chickens, 37 to 50 cents; apples, shad, 12 to 18 cents; apricots, 25 cents per dozen; mutton, 12 cents; veal, 10 to 12 cents; corned beef, 8 to 10 cents; corned pork, 12 cents; lamb, 12 cents; potatoes, \$1 75 per bushel—50 cents per peck; turnips, 20 cents per peck; sweet potatoes, 75 cents; cabbage sprouts, 50 cents; apples, 75 cents; dried apples, 62 to 75 cents; dried peaches, 81; pie plant, 10 cents per bunch; onions, 2 cents; beans, 8 cents per quart; lettuce, 3 cents per head.

The city councils were both in session on Thursday night. They both referred the following resolution to the committee on streets:

"Resolved, That the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad Company be permitted to use the brick and other rubbish on the Beverly property for the purposes of making a tip-rap to protect the east side of Water street, north of Pendleton, from the washings of the river."

The councils also concurred in the passage of an amendment of the city ordinance making it a penal offence to sell wine, ale, or brandy to minors (without authority) as well as to keep and vend.

Upon taking up the revenue bill for 1857 in the common council, motions were made and passed to tax corporation stock and bank dividends.

The boards adjourned to meet again on Tuesday night. There is a forecast.—The proprietor of a country wagon, waiting for a fish, was relieved of sixty-old dollars in money and a fish worth \$36 yesterday evening while lying asleep in his wagon. As usual was made, but the prisoner was dismissed for want of evidence. There are some *only-looking* individuals about Fiddown, and it becomes gentlemen from the rural districts to keep sober and wide awake, else sleep "with their hands on their pocket-books."

A writer in the Gazette this morning recommends for the "cholera" and other diseases in *hop* the plentiful distribution of *beetroot* about their pens and feeding places. There are very few vessels in port here now, and nearly all departments of business appear to be dull. Brisker times are expected as soon as the farming community get through with their spring work.

VIRGINIA.

A new volcano in Mexico.—A Journal of Tlalanguero of the 31st January states that in the jurisdiction of Atemanica, in the State of Jalisco, a new volcano has broken out. Commencing according to the relation of many persons, some months since, a slight smoke was observed between the peaks in a deep ravine; a few days subsequently was seen very distinctly the crater; it kept enlarging as time progressed, and it was reported afterwards that the crater increased towards the north. It is said to have formed a deep road more than a league in length, driving along on its sides an immense quantity of calined stones, and continuing to advance in the same direction. It is said also that several small villages have been deserted in consequence of the terror produced by subterranean noises heard; and that the route of the volcano was in the direction of the population. It was observed, also, that the bridge and trees at a considerable distance from the volcano were dried up and withered, and that a lake, not far distant, was heated to such a degree that its waters were not cold, though in the depth of winter. We learn that one of the populations that have emigrated is that of Toluca.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle of April 7th says:

We were visited by a severe norther on Sunday and a hard freeze on Sunday night. Every young green thing out was killed, and some that were not out. The growing corn crop was nearly all done for.

The Austin Intelligencer of the 11th says:

We have seen a letter, received by a friend of ours, from Captain John Pope, U. S. T. E., stating "that he would be in San Antonio on the 10th of next month, to organize another 'well-boring' expedition for the plains, to be absent at least two years."

The following paragraph is from the Houston Telegraph:

On Sunday morning, the 12th, we learn from different portions of the country that the whole face of the land was covered with snow and sleet. Snow fell within twenty-five miles of this place. What are we coming to? This is certainly the most remarkable spring ever known. The prospect for Texas is anything but pleasant.

The Austin Gazette of the 11th instant has the following item:

We are glad to learn from distant portions of our upper country that the frost of the night of the 6th instant has not been as extensive in its injury to the growing crops as had been anticipated. It would appear that this vicinity has been more favored than any other. The cotton appears to be entirely cut down; also, much of the corn and wheat. We see that many of our farmers are replanting. Others are disposed to risk the coming up of the frosted corn. Our gardens have been great sufferers. The frost of Sunday night killed all the beans, peas, squashes, cucumbers, and other "winter vegetables." We must go to work again and replant. Better late than never. Our old citizens say that the signs are yet favorable for a large corn and cotton crop. It becomes us to stir ourselves, and everything will yet be well with the farmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN ANTIQUITY BUILDING.—The Georgetown (Penn.) Telegraph gives the following account of an old log-house recently demolished in that place:

"It was built in 1741, on Market square, for a prison, and was known as such for many years after, although there was but one person incarcerated in it. Soon after its construction, a man named Adam Hogermood was arrested on the charge of intemperance, and sent to the prison. His friends, unwilling that he should be the first prisoner, or that he should be imprisoned for such a trivial offence, resolved to free their companion. For this purpose they met together in the night, and after a short deliberation, quietly proceeded to the jail, where, by their united efforts, they tried up a corner of it with a log of wood sufficiently to render it impassable. What was most curious, however, the prison was offered for sale a short time after, and the same person purchased it, moved it about fifty yards further up, where it recently stood, and made it his dwelling for a considerable time."

SCIENTIFIC ACCIDENT.—Professor Clark, of Amherst College, while producing electrical light one day last week, was nearly struck blind by the blast. He has been blind ever since to confine himself to a dark room. So painful is the intensity of the impression left upon the retina of his eyes that, though the room is so dark that his friends and attendants cannot see each other in it, to him it seems to be filled with the most dazzling light. Permanent and serious results are feared.

CANADIAN DEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The English government being called on to decide between the rival claims of as many as four or five cities to be the seat of the Canadian government, the London Times discusses the subject at length, throwing its influence in favor of Montreal.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The New Orleans papers notice the discovery of rich coal beds on the Ouachita river, at a point accessible at all times by boats, and of sufficient extent to supply the market with twenty millions of tons a year.

It is called by those who made the discovery a southern canal coal, but it is not properly a coal.

It is lighter, of a very superior quality, only inferior to the celebrated Torbane-Hill mineral found in Scotland, which has been used to furnish gas for lighting the Queen's Palace at Windsor, unless it be that very mineral itself. It is not coal, therefore, in the strict sense of the term, but it is, by chemical operations, several products more valuable than the very best of coal, and it will really answer every purpose of fuel, and is superior in every respect to that known here as the Breckinridge, while it absolutely possesses as much durability as the anthracite.

When lighted it has that peculiar smell which is characteristic of lignite, but from the fact that it resembles resin are found in its bed, we suspect that it is identical with the Torbane-Hill mineral. This suggestion will lead our readers to conjecture its immense value. In only products this coal is vastly richer than the Breckinridge coal, and as a substitute in the manufacture of Kerosene oils, would prove profitable almost beyond calculation.

As a producer of gas it is superior to any coal known. Heated in an ordinary tea-kettle, it discharged a volume of gas, which ignited, and produced a flame fourteen inches in length.

INDIGNANT DEED.—A fellow who had undertaken to serve some subpoenas, finding the roads in a shocking condition, wrote a note to each of the parties stating that a sum of money was deposited in his hands, which they could have by calling on him. They called and got a subpoena and 12½ cents each.

PLANT TREES.—For the benefit of our readers in the middle and northern States, (where it is not too late in the season to plant trees,) we make a few extracts from an article on the subject from a Plymouth, Massachusetts, paper. Its caption is, "1857," and the object of the writer is to show how the present inhabitants of Plymouth may be remembered and blessed by their descendants a century hence.

"Plant trees. Let the men of 1857 walk beneath stately chestnuts and branching elms of our setting. As childhood plays beneath them, gratitude for their kindly shade will prompt the question, 'By whose hands came they here?' The answer would necessitate honorable mention of those who, five generations back, had the sterling good sense to plant trees for ornament, and with esteem, oblige as yet, in passing North street of an August noon, fling kind thoughts to the memory of one who cannot be forgotten while the flowers stand."

Not our successors alone, nor for the perpetuity of our own name, but for ourselves let us plant. There will be joy in their growth. Birds will build nests and sing in their branches. Twenty, thirty years, will step by step before we know it, and the trees will increase in beauty with every season. They will shade the public eye, and improve the public health. They will be an example to climbing others to do when we have done. After generations must also have the sober thoughts in their turn which make mortality and the perishing out of all evidences of existence so certain and so real; and by the surviving trees, the only green and fresh testimony that remains, they may be invited to nobler efforts, whereby their names may be heard upon the lips of those who walk this way in the year 2057."

THE OPTUM TRADE.—The first of a series of tracts about to be published by the London Society for the suppression of opium-smuggling contains the following:

"The opium trade has interfered with the legitimate trade to an unusual extent since the opening of the northern ports. Silk in particular has been taken in barter for opium to a very large extent. Before the treaty, the shipments of raw silk to Great Britain were from 3,000 to 5,000 bales annually. It has increased more than five-fold. This would have operated favorably upon the import of manufactured goods; but the silk taken in barter for opium was shipped to England, and sold at a profit, whilst Lancashire and Yorkshire goods, the legitimate articles of exchange, would have been sold in the stores at Shanghai, had the factors not pushed them off for what they would fetch."

WANTED, A LAZARETTO.—A Philadelphia editor thus sums up the troubles of the New Yorkers about a new location for their quarantine establishment:

"Formerly it was on Staten Island, but as that beautiful section had become the abiding place of a large number of persons doing business in the city, it was thought necessary to 'move' the lazaretto to avoid the spread of infection. In the middle of last summer the yellow fever was introduced into New York in this manner, and thus the need of a change was made evident. Of course, the first thought of the Gothamites was to place their last home on some body else's territory. Ac-

cordingly, a dead sea was made upon New Jersey. No other locality but Sandy Hook would do. It was not so easy to select a new location, and they have found live on the oceanward side of Staten Island, Long Island, and Coney Island, all eligible for quarantine. They have selected Seguin's Point, but the governor has not approved of it, and the matter is still open. The New York Times rumbles at the Jerseymen as being 'suffered to invade the plans and propositions of Heaven.'—Gotham being synonymous with Heaven. In order to get over the difficulty, the Times proposes that Congress shall take possession of Sandy Hook, and build and fortify a quarantine for them on that point."

BONES IMMORTALITY.—The capital of New England is acquiring an immortality notoriety by its indecent criminal trials. Directly upon the heels of the Kalkoth trial comes the Dalton trial, which the Boston papers state exceed in repulsive indecency any similar one that has ever taken place in that part of the country. Even the Boston Times, in its account of the trial, has been obliged to insert in its columns the names of the young married people belonging to highly respectable families, who had borne good reputations until their immoralities were brought to light by the homicide of young Sumner, who was beaten to death by the man whose domestic peace he had destroyed. Boston may not be worse than New York, or any other of the large towns of the Union, but it has lately had to endure the shame of more scandalous trials than its population would justify it in its morals were on a par with other American cities.—New York Times.

ANOTHER FLORAL REMEDY.—Lieutenant Manry, continuing on the Rural New Yorker his remarks on the planting of sun flowers as a preventive of chills and fever in marshy districts, suggests that water lilies planted in marshes would have a similar beneficial effect.

SMOKING A TRIP.—On Wednesday a robber of a widow's smoking attempted to enter the house of old Widow Hardwood, in Bradford, Virginia, by descending a chimney. He stuck fast midway, however, in the chimney, and the old widow heard him. She heaped straw in the fire-place, and lighted it. The robber, half suffocated, roared. Persons were collected by his cries; he was drawn up with ropes to the top of the chimney, more dead than alive, and sent to the mercies of the law.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. KANE.—We are informed that George Stephenson, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last Arctic expedition, proposes to visit this metropolis to receive subscriptions, not only for the narrative of the first Grinnell expedition, but also a biography of his late commander, from the pen of Dr. Elder. The large number of citizens who subscribed for the volume that records the events and incidents connected with the final exploration justifies the belief that the first Grinnell expedition will meet with equal favor in their hands, and that the biography of Dr. Kane, so essential to a correct knowledge of the heroic nature of the man, will prove peculiarly acceptable.

THE EMERY HOUSE.—We learn that Mr. Smith's popular hotel has passed into other hands, and (after having been refitted) will be reopened.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The new rule is now in full operation, adopted by the Magnetic Telegraph Company between New York and Washington, to keep the office of the company open at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington at all hours, day and night, for the transaction of business. This will be a very great convenience to the public, as a message may be sent to or from either of the cities named at any time that necessity may require.

THE COMET.—Although Professor Pierce and other learned men laugh at the idea, many firmly believe that a comet has now entered the solar system, and is the cause of the almost unprecedented cold weather. It is this chilling visitor, it will be remembered, that the German mathematicians say will come in direct competition with the earth on the 17th of next June.

THE FISHERIES.—The supplies of shad and of herring from the fishing grounds on the Potomac are said to be unusually scanty, and, consequently, command high prices. About twelve hundred bunches of white perch were taken at a single haul made on Friday at "Jackson City."

CASES AND EFFECTS.—Among other victims to what is almost universally christened the "rat poison" at the National Hotel is Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, who is said to have become a "thin, lean man" under the ravages of the disorder. It is to be hoped that he has also lost some of his fanatical and sectional prejudices.

GEORGETOWN CROCOD-ROUSE.—A solitary stone-cutter has been very busy during the past week, but we suppose more active operations will soon be commenced. A new post office is easily needed, and the speedy completion of the custom-house, in which the post office is to be located, is very desirable.

FLOWER GARDENS.—We regret not to see more attempts to cultivate flowers in the small yards or gardens attached to so large a number of houses in this city. There is no dwelling so humble that it should not be graced with its phlox, petunia, balsamine, and convolvulus. Fifty cents expended in seeds, and an hour's time each day in their culture and management, would (if beauty and happiness could be estimated by dollars) be worth thousands in the year. The flowers best adapted to our hot seasons are the verbena, petunia, and salvia. These will keep a constant succession of bloom, and in their great variety make a beautiful parterre of themselves.

LOCAL NEWS.

HARVARD: A Tale of Bacon's Rebellion. By H. S. George Tucker. \$1 25.

The American in Japan. By Richard Smith. \$1.

The Days of My Life. By the Author of Margaret Matheson. 75 cents.

Canstine Browne, esq., of Massachusetts, was introduced by A. Smith, esq., and admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the court.

Mr. Wm. Queen, Irishman, was naturalized.

For the convenience of attorneys, parties, &c., we will simply mention the cases set for Monday next: Nos. 110, 546, 549, 556, 563, 564, 572, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 586.

PARADE.—The fine cavalry corps of the District volunteers, known as the "President's Mounted Guard," make their spring parade on Monday afternoon, accompanied by their "honorary members." They will be accompanied by a mounted band, and will go to the residence of Dr. Haw, where they will practise in target-firing with their carbines. The first prize is a handsome silver goblet, purchased in New York by Lieut. Owens. This company (although sadly out of place in the present organization) makes a fine appearance when on parade under the command of Captain Peck, and is a good specimen of our "citizen soldiery."

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—We feel confident that no better investment can be made (even in the popular paper cities of the West) than by purchasing the lots in "Printing Office" square, and putting up commodious, low-renting dwellings.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Bible Society was held on Wednesday in the Central Academy, corner of E and 10th streets.

Among other proceedings, reports were presented from the exploring and distributing agent of the society for the 4th, 5th, and 7th wards of the city, which he had completed.

From these reports it appears that he had visited in

the wards named 4,020 families; found 218 destitute of the Sacred Scriptures; supplied 35 by sale, 94 by donation, and that 69 destitute refused to receive; entire number of Bibles and Testaments sold, 277; number distributed gratuitously, 34. Seventy children of suitable age were found not attending any Sabbath school, of whom forty were induced to commence attendance.

The agent reports a cordial reception everywhere, and in a number of cases much gratitude and thankfulness expressed on the part of recipients, and considerable liberality on the part of citizens in contributing funds to carry forward this work throughout the entire city and District.

A committee consisting of Rev. J. G. Butler, Rev. G. D. Cummings, and Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., was appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary of the society on the last Monday of May.

In the interim it is understood that the citizens, especially former contributors, will be called upon by the agent, Mr. Wm. J. Redstrake, who carries with him evidence of his commission, or by officers of the society, who are known as such, for aid in this important work.

In view of the foregoing facts, the society respectfully asks that the usual or even extended liberality be manifested by citizens in their contributions.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—James F. Haliday is a candidate for this office. Ap 23—3H

The name of our fellow-citizen, Nicholas Callan, is respectfully submitted to the municipal convention and voters of the city as a gentleman possessing every necessary capacity to fill the office of tax collector. Ap 24—1

A meeting of the Jamestown Society will be held at Rapp's Hall on Monday evening next, the 28th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen intending to participate in the celebration of the approaching anniversary are invited to attend. Ap 24—1

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL. OFFICE SECRETARY OF SENATE UNITED STATES, April 27, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Monday, the 4th May, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as will be required on the Washington station during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, one hundred tons of beef, and one hundred white ash coal, in lumps not less than three nor more than six inches in diameter, and entirely free of state or other foreign sub-

Also, for one hundred and fifty cords of best hickory wood, to be stacked at the residence of the contractor, and first-class fuel, in two pieces, and properly packed away in the vaults; the whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of the Senate.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract for furnishing the above articles, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate, will be required. Proposals may be separate, and should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and "Proposals for Coal," and directed "To the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington." [Initials.]

Fresh Beef and Vegetables for the Navy. NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, April 28, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Monday, the 4th May, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as will be required on the Washington station during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, one hundred tons of beef, and one hundred white ash coal, in lumps not less than three nor more than six inches in diameter, and entirely free of state or other foreign sub-

Also, for one hundred and fifty cords of best hickory wood, to be stacked at the residence of the contractor, and first-class fuel, in two pieces, and properly packed away in the vaults; the whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of the Senate.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract for furnishing the above articles, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate, will be required. Proposals may be separate, and should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and "Proposals for Coal," and directed "To the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington." [Initials.]

SMITH, LEE & CO., BANKERS, LEAVENWORTH, City & N. T., dealers in exchange, bankers, bank notes, and land warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots, and all business connected with real estate.

SMOOTH, RUSSELL & CO., BANKERS, LEAVENWORTH, City & N. T., dealers in exchange, bankers, bank notes, and land warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots, and all business connected with real estate.

LETTER R. SMOOTH, WM. H. RUSSELL, THOMAS R. SUTTER, LEUK LEE, (Of Major Russell & Co.) Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Platters' Hotel. Ap 24—1M

100,000! MARYLAND LOTTERY On the Havana Plan. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, April 30, 1857.

R. FRANK & CO., Managers. Drawings conducted under the superintendence of the State lottery commission.

Grand Capital Prize \$100,000. 100 prizes of \$1,000 each. Lowest prize, the lottery \$100. Whole tickets \$20.

This is the most magnificent scheme ever drawn in the United States. Only 20,000 tickets.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND. EXTRA CLASS A. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Thursday, April 30, 1857.

Capital prizes: \$100,000, 4 of \$10,000, 4 of \$5,000, 4 of \$2,000, 4 of \$1,000, 4 of \$500, 4 of \$250, 4 of \$100, 4 of \$50, 4 of \$25, 4 of \$10, 4 of \$5, 4 of \$2, 4 of \$1, 4 of \$500, 4 of \$250, 4 of \$100, 4 of \$50, 4 of \$25, 4 of \$10, 4 of \$5, 4 of \$2, 4 of \$1, 4 of \$500, 4 of \$250,